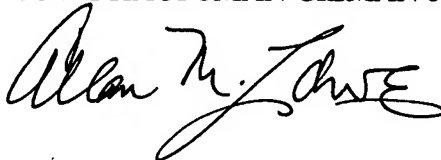


Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached pages are captioned "MARKED-UP VERSION SHOWING CHANGES".

Respectfully submitted,

LOWE HAUPTMAN GILMAN & BERNER, LLP



Allan M. Lowe
Registration No.19, 461

1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 310
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Tel: (703) 684-1111
AML:leb

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MARKED-UP VERSION SHOWING CHANGES

1. An electrical circuit [(80) containing] comprising:
a first circuit [(72)] having associated therewith a first track [(44b)] supporting, in use, a first current; and
a second circuit [(74)] drawing, in use, a second current, the second circuit located proximate to the first track [(44b)];
the electrical circuit characterised by:
an electrical shield [(76)] providing an electrically isolated enclosure, the electrical shield [(42, 44a, 44c, 46, 76)] positioned substantially about the first track [(44b)] and such that the shield inhibits, in use, shorting of the first track [(44b)] to the second circuit [(74)] to restrict, in use, substantial summing of the first current with the second current.
2. The electrical circuit of claim 1, wherein the shield [(76)], in use and under fault conditions, inhibits establishment of a short circuit supporting flow of a current greater than a predetermined threshold through an electrical component.
4. The electrical circuit of claim 1, [2 or 3,] wherein the second circuit is a track.
5. The electrical circuit of [any preceding] claim 1, wherein the shield comprises at least one metal layer within an integrated circuit and at least one via.
6. An electrical device comprising the electrical circuit of [any preceding] claim 1.
7. An integrated circuit or printed circuit board comprising the electrical circuit of [any of claims 1 to 5 or the electrical device of claim 6] claim 1.

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FAULT TOLERANT ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT AND METHOD

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

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An electrical circuit and method substantially to mitigate the effects of a current increase due to a fault within the circuit. In particular, where the electrical circuit (80) includes a laser diode it is desirable to create a fault tolerant circuit to avoid a sudden increase in light intensity output by the laser diode. A track (44b) associated with the laser diode is identified and insulated by means of a layout of the circuit. Specifically, where the circuit is an integrated circuit, metal layers (42, 44, 46) and vias (50) are utilised to form an insulating shield (76) around the track (44b) associated with the laser diode.

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